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PURE NON-ALCOHOLIC
APPLE JUICE
Invaluable for Stomach and
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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The only Reliable Brand is
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HEAT LOTION**
IS A FIRST-RATE PREPARATION.
IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN
IRRITATION AND PRODUCES A
SOOTHED, QUIET FEELING.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. [a1381]

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"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blended
Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
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We are Sole Agents for the following:—
MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTAUR, and
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on View and
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-
HAND MACHINES of various makes,
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.
MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARS,
RICKSHAS FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC
TYRES AND BALL BEARINGS throughout.
Everything in the trade always kept in
Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in
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H. S. ABDOLLA,
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1904. [a1451]

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MERCHANT NAVY
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LONG PLANK
RELIABLE CROWN
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PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., &c. FOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

**HOTEL PRINZ HEINRICH
AND STRAND HOTEL,**
TSINGTAU.

THE Tsingtau Hotel Company is now
erecting a new Bathing Hotel on the
beach of the Augusta Victoria Bay at Tsingtau.
It will contain 45 suites of rooms, consisting
each of sitting room, verandah, bedroom and
bathroom, lighted throughout by electricity.
Its situation in the immediate proximity of
the beach will make it specially suited for the
residence of ladies and children, while the
splendid Marine Band and the pretty
surroundings of Tsingtau will contribute to the
pleasure and recreation of all visitors. The
absence of the native element is a striking
feature of Tsingtau, not met with at any other
place in China.
The Hotel will be opened on the 1st of June.
An Omnibus will meet every steamer to carry
passengers and luggage to the Hotel.
Intending Visitors to either the Hotel Prinz
Heinrich or the new Strand Hotel are respect-
fully requested to send in early applications for
rooms to
THE MANAGER,
Hotel Prinz Heinrich, Tsingtau.
Tsingtau, 29th May, 1904. [a1449]

CARLTON HOUSE.
10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Cool Rooms, Elaborately Furnished. Com-
fort of Residents and the Cuisine a specialty.
For terms apply—
B. F. HOWARD,
Lessee and Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [1621]

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昌發
14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.
GENERAL DOMESTIC GOODS, &c., &c.
CHAIRS, GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY HIRED OUT AT
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GOOD WORK, PROMPT RETURN.

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Hongkong, 21st December, 1903. [a38]

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AQUARIUS SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER
(made from Pure Treble Distilled Water).
AQUARIUS SILENT WATER.
AQUARIUS TONIC WATER.
AQUARIUS BELFAST GINGER ALE.
AQUARIUS LEMONADE.
AQUARIUS LITHIA WATER.
AQUARIUS GINGER BEER (Stone Bottles).
THE AQUARIUS COMPANY,
GENERAL MANAGERS,
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1904. [a35]

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ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$23.50 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
\$21 PER DOZ.
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassell.

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A fine, full, and fruity wine.

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\$17.00 PER DOZ.
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—
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\$41.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.
\$43.75 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.
THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

**C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,**
\$11.00 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

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MARINE SURVEYORS.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

COLLISIONS AND DAMAGES SURVEYED.
SALVAGE WORK UNDERTAKEN.
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CONTRACTS for NEW TONNAGE on reasonable terms with first-class builders.
A large stock of CANADIAN ASBESTOS and ASBESTOSCEOL GOODS kept.
Agents for Messrs. ALLEN & SONS ELECTRICAL PLANT and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
Telegram Address "MARINERWORK."
Telephone No. 358. [a1153]

Hongkong, 1st May, 1904.

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LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.**
LONDON
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—
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ARE NOW SHOWING
LADIES' WHITE UNDER SKIRTS.
LATEST SHAPES, NEW DESIGNS.
LADIES' RAINCOATS.
NEWEST MATERIALS, SMARTEST STYLES.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1904. [a4a]

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NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL.
THE CROSSING, by WINSTON CHURCHILL... \$1.75
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Issued by Authority of
THE ENGINEERING STANDARDS COMMITTEE, VOL. I. ROLLED SECTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTIONAL IRON AND STEEL TRAM RAILS.... \$18.50 [a32]

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LARGE STOCK
OF
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1904. [a333]

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FAMILIAR BEVERAGE
STONE GINGER-BEER.**
YCLEFT "POP."
HOME BREWED
WATKINS LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATKINS BUILDING.
AT CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW and PEKING. [a37]
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Academy Pictures; Complete Volume... \$6.00
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The Main Chance... 1.75
A Garden of Lies... 1.75 [a38]

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A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing
Music, Ping-pong and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for
Hotel Residents.
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private and Special Dining Rooms.
European Chef and Indian Curry Cook.
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Ladies' Cloak Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to each floor.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
Electric Lighting throughout. Electric Fans
in Rooms, if required.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel Co.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerators.
Hotel Linen washed on Premises by
machinery.
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.
MODERATE CHARGES! (NO EXTRAS!)
H. HAYNES,
Manager. [a18]

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PEAK HOTEL.**
Admirably Situated, Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a14]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a1892]

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a19]

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AND
CANTON
HOTELS.**
A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
Hongkong, (will be found interesting and
enjoyable
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor. [a1362]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (the *Hongkong*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[a224]

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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THE GOVERNOR.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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CIGAR AND CIGARETTE MERCHANTS

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

[31]

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 Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
 All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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MARRIAGES.

On the 30th July, before the Registrar-General of Hongkong, HENRY MONSIEU, son of the late A. G. T. CUMING, of Aberdeen, Scotland (formerly of Shanghai), to WINIFRED GREAVES, of Hongkong; Shanghai papers please copy.

On the 2nd August, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, WALTER RUSSELL McCALLUM, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, son of the late Major H. A. McCALLUM, R.M.L.I., to MARY FRANCES CUNLIFFE, daughter of the late JOHN RANSOM HUNTER, of Inverness, and of Mrs. HUNTER, Grove Side, Teddington. [1900]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD CL.
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3RD AUGUST, 1904.

SHAKESPEARE'S inquiry—"What's in a name?"—has been answered. There is that in it which will induce a newspaper like the London Times to devote a full page and a half to sheer, stark, staring nonsense, mischievous drivel. We allude, of course, to the anti-war adumbrations of Tolstoy, some of which we reproduce in our issue of to-day. There are a great many people who believe in Tolstoisism; some of them have been airing their shaky logic lately in the correspondence columns of our Kobe contemporary, the Chronicle. It is believable that had Tolstoy's letter to the Times been signed by the Russian equivalent of "John Smith," the page and a half of the *Times* and the space would have been otherwise engaged. Tolstoy is insane. There is no doubt of it. He may be on certain grounds compared with W. T. STREED; but in the latter case we are enabled to see some method in the mania. Tolstoy's philosophy—for it is as philosopher rather than novelist that he claims such universal attention—is a suicidal one. In that immortal book, the *Kreutzer Sonata*—immortal in its teaching, as well as indelicate in its expression—Tolstoy struck the note which earned for him his fame, or notoriety. We need not dwell upon it: it is of a piece with his

latest lucubrations in the *Times*, unnatural, unreasonable, anarchistic, tending to a sheer destruction than in the war at which he girds. "Pozdnyshcheff," the character used by Tolstoy as a mouthpiece, admitted that his neighbours looked upon him as cracked; and in his *Confession*, Tolstoy felt he was "not quite mentally sound." Nondau sees in that admission a flash of self-knowledge on the part of the Count. Those who have read *My Religion*—one of the most plausible and yet mistaken commentaries on the *New Testament* ever written—will remember that Tolstoy, in the usual way of the ill-balanced inquirer, arrived at the verge of pessimism and suicide simultaneously. He saved himself on the brink of the pit by embracing a sentimental anthropomania; and by pouring the vials of his hate on the knowledge of science which had driven him into danger. In his *Confession*, this great Russian philosopher, who has probably destroyed more natural happiness than Napoleon with his armies managed to do, denies to the natural sciences all claim to usefulness. His unphilosophical notions of science may be recognised in his *Fruits of Enlightenment*. He is a notable exemplar of the vast army of Bouvard and Pecuchet who deduce from *Science* the guiding principles of a very grand mistake. Tolstoy, with his poetic, vivid treatment of a mass of half-truths, is more terrible than an army with banners. His adoption and partial perversion of the theme of Rousseau is, like his Buddhistic negation of all the human instincts, a taking no. Fortunately, instinct is a persistent motor, apt to outwear mistaken morals and false philosophies. Tolstoy, as we have suggested, must be accounted responsible for the setting back of a few human clocks, disengaging the mental mechanisms of impressionable youth; but the unchecked flight of time finds man in the aggregate pretty much as he was when the *Oxyrhynchus papyri* were written, fighting and loving, worrying and rejoicing over the trifles that make the sum of human things. Thus, despite Tolstoy, and the prominence accorded to his hysterics, SHAKESPEARE (whom he sneers at as "an overrated scribbler": what an opening for *tu quoque!*) will continue to enjoy some appreciation; Woman, whom Tolstoy despises, will continue to play her noble communal part; and Man will not cease (we trust) to shoot straight and fight fair. The fact that Russia, usually credited with some intolerance, suffers patiently such seditious utterances by Tolstoy, argues that his madness and irresponsibility are recognised where he belongs.

"Mark Twain" is now back in America.

The strawberry crop in England this year has been a record one.

Mr. Frederick Sandys, the great draughtsman and painter, died on June 25th.

Sir Oliver Lodge has declared that radium was not so new and startling as to disconcert scientists. It fits in with their cosmogony.

A game of Bridge was played at Hongkong's with forty girls and a dozen men representing the cards. It was for a hospital charity.

The *Hipsang* was fully insured against war risks. The bulk of the shares are held in Hongkong.

Home papers are suggesting that F. Carruthers Gould, the caricaturist and cartoonist, should have had a Birthday honour.

Mail steamers are now crossing the bar into Durban Harbour. The *Armadillo Castle* was the first to start the fashion.

The London telephone girls have been striking against a ten hour day. Their grievances are to receive consideration.

Wilhelm Jordan, the German poet, author of "Die Nibelungen" and other well-known works, died at Frankfurt-on-Maine on June 25th, aged eighty-five.

Captain J. H. McLeod, of the Philippine coastguard cutter *Palawan*, has had his certificate suspended for three years, having been found guilty of *estafa* (oppression).

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, the Acting Police Magistrate, has been indisposed for the last two days, and consequently unable to take his customary seat on the Bench.

A prisoner, arrested for larceny, escaped out of the dock at the Police Court on Monday, and got clean away. He removed a few bars from the very ancient wooden railing and crept away, unnoticed by the court people, through the back doorway. He has not been recaptured.

Two Scotsmen were having a drink together and one of them remarked that the other "took off his dram" very hurriedly. "Man," was the reply, "I never leave anything in my glass since ma accident." "Accident?" said his friend, "I didna hear of it. What was it?" "Oh, man! I aince put down ma glass only half empty, and had it coupit."

It is feared in certain shipping circles here that the s.s. *Catcha*, long overdue at Yokohama from the Pacific Coast, has been seized by the Vladivostok Squadron.

The Chinese gunboat *Hsing Hang*, from Canton, is moored at No. 7 buoy, in the man-of-war anchorage. She is to load arms and ammunition for the Imperial Government.

Many Turkish military men declare that they are only waiting for the final defeat of General Kuropatkin in Manchuria, says Rector's correspondent in Macedonia, to let slip the dogs of war upon Bulgaria.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. (Shipping Department) kindly inform us that the s.s. *Stanley*, which left Taku on 2nd July with 1,388 coolies, arrived at Durban on the 1st inst. The captain reports the coolies all well.

Owing to the accident which occurred to the N.D.L. steamer *Prinz Heinrich* at Colombo the mail from Europe which was due to-day will not reach here until next week, the *Prinz Heinrich's* mails having been transferred to the French mail steamer.

Smyth Pigott, the Clapton "Messiah," is still at large, and misconducting himself in Somersetshire. Contemplation of such impudent impostors enables us to appreciate the point of view of the mob who had mercy on Barabbas.

Failing to read the postmark on an envelope which would have been of very great use as evidence, Judge Addison remarked at Southwark County Court: "Postmarks are never of any use in this country, because you can never read them. The first reform of the Post Office should be to make postmarks distinct."

The weekly plague return, dated 30th July, records seventeen deaths from plague, making the total for the half year 470 cases, of which 456 were fatal.—There was still a foreign case of enteric last week.—The number of plague cases in the three days ended at noon yesterday was four, three fatal.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the great testotaller, speaking against the Licensing Bill at Home recently, described Premier Balfour as Mr. Chamberlain's caretaker. Mr. Chamberlain advocated "thinking imperially." Mr. Balfour's fancy seemed to be "drinking imperially." Sir Wilfrid was the author, during the Pro-Boer agitation, of the famous phrase "Union-Jack asses."

An enormous floating coal depot, said to be the largest in the world, arrived at Portsmouth on 27th June from the Tyne. The depot will hold 12,000 tons, and is to be moored in Portsmouth Harbour. It will be fitted with machinery that will enable the biggest warships to fill their bunkers alongside it. Being over 400ft. long, the depot will accommodate the largest cruisers afloat. At the present time great delay is experienced in coaling these ships from colliers. It is understood that the Admiralty intend to build floating depots that will hold as much as 20,000 tons of coal.

A protocol was signed on June 29th as an annex to the Franco-Siamese Treaty of Feb. 13th last between M. Delcassé and Phya Suriya, the Siamese Minister in Paris. The protocol refers mainly to Article III. of the Convention, which deals with the question of boundaries between the Great Lake and the sea on the Cambodian frontier. In addition it settles the frontier of the State of Luang Prabang. The result is also that France obtains the port of Krat and the islands of Koh Song, Koh Kut, and Koh Khong. As soon as the boundaries are marked out the port of Chantabun will be evacuated by the French troops.

A London paper states that the committee of Mr. Thomas Farrow's new national institution for the suppression of sixty per cent. usury, and the encouragement of thrift, have completed arrangements for the establishment of a system of saving on the "penny-in-the-slot" principle. At an early date machines will be on exhibition at the principal railway stations, factories, clubs, schools, and other places, in which pennies can be deposited in exchange for tickets. On sixty of the latter, representing five shillings, being presented at headquarters, a deposit account will be opened, and interest at the rate of three per cent. will be paid on every completed five shillings. The scheme does not end here, but includes the placing of a money-box in the homes of the people throughout the country, the savings placed in these boxes also bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. The money will be collected periodically by duly authorised officials.

A COSTLY ADVERTISEMENT.

Two Cardiff tobaccoists possess the award of a High Court judge, confirmed on appeal, giving them a share of the famous offer of Messrs. Ogden, Limited, to divide among the members of the trade who complied with certain conditions £200,000 a year for four years.

The directors of Messrs. Ogden, advised that their offer became void upon the purchase of their business by the Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited, have notified their determination to ask the House of Lords to reverse that award.

Should the two Cardiff retailers succeed before the Lords, the presumption among many other retailers is that they, too, would stand a chance of sharing in the £200,000 bonus. As it has become known that the directors of Ogden's would fight each separate case on its own merits, up to the Lords again if necessary, recent meetings of tobaccoists have endeavoured to decide whether it would be better to form a fighting fund to keep the litigation going or to endeavour to gain something by amicable negotiations.

Both policies appear to have secured groups of adherents among the claimants.

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.

LONDON, 2nd August.

The House of Lords, appealed to over the litigation with regard to the endowments of the Scottish Church, has uttered judgement in favour of the minority.

CLOUDBURST IN NEVADA.

LONDON, 2nd August.

A cloudburst has destroyed the two mining towns of Douglas and Silver Star (Silver City?) in Nevada.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

FRANCE AND ROME.

LONDON, 31st July.

M. Delcassé has notified the Nuncio in Paris that owing to the rupture of relations his presence in Paris has become purposeless.

LATER.

The French Government has stopped the stipend of the Bishop of Dijon and will refuse to fill a vacant see; it intends to propose to Parliament the abolition of the Concordat and public worship estimated.

RUSSIA'S SUBMARINE DISASTER.

The accident to the Russian submarine *Delfin* at St. Petersburg on June 29th was partly due to the excessive number of the crew, who were mostly inexperienced men. It was, however, precipitated by the unfortunate attempt of one man to escape while his comrades were screwing down the hatch.

The officers and men detailed for submarine instruction were ordered to assemble in the Baltic Yard. Three officers decided to go down in the *Delfin*, although the captain was not present, relying on the experience of her skilled crew. A score of notices were anxious to take part in the manoeuvre. The nominal crew of the *Delfin* was ten, but thirty-two men went on board, bringing the hatch down to a point dangerously level with the river. Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash, some of which splashed into the submarine's hull, creating a panic among the novices. One of them tried to get out of the manhole, which the older hands were screwing preparatory to a descent, the submerging compartment having already been opened.

The water rushed in, and as the submarine was on the point of going down in the ordinary manner, she was suddenly swamped, and sank like a stone.

The officers and men who were saved were blown up through the manhole by the rush of escaping air. The *Delfin* was shortly afterwards raised.

Lieutenant Elagin, who was saved, describing the accident, said: "It is all like a dream. I remember a sickening sense of suffocation from the fumes of the storage batteries, and then came the rush of air and water. When I recovered consciousness I was on shore."

The *Delfin* was Russia's best submarine, and was invented by the naval architect, M. Boubnoff, and Captain Beklemisheff. She underwent a successful trial in 1903.

HONGKONG COOLIES IN RAND.

Two Chinese being accidentally killed in a mine night shift on the Rand, a number of others mutilated, and threw stones at the Controller, who was injured.

The police eventually restored order, and arrested seventeen of the ringleaders.

The mutineers subsequently returned to work.

The Chinese coolies who mutinied at the Rand belong to the first batch sent from Hongkong. They were consigned to the New Coast Gold Mining Company on the East Rand. The property forms a part of the East Rand Proprietary, of which Sir George Farrer is managing director. He it was who, at Bekeburg, on 31st March of last year, first raised the cry for Chinese. To judge by the preparations being made, says the *Strait Times*, no effort is to be spared to make the Chinese satisfied with their surroundings. Compounds, well ventilated and built, lit with the electric light, and each supplied with a fully-equipped kitchen, have been provided. A strict supervision will be kept over the other miners, to prevent acts of brutality on the Chinese who, as at present arranged, will do underground work on some of the mines, and the natives the surface work. It may be added that opposition to Chinese labour has almost died out on the Rand. John Chinaman is expected to bring back prosperity to the mines. The Randites have yet to learn that "John" is clannish, and will give trouble the moment he fancies that injustice is done to him.

Mr. T. H. Kerslaw, C.M.G., late Legal Adviser F.M.S., in a letter to the *Times* commenting on the discussion in the House of Commons on the outbreak of heri-heri among the Chinese labourers who have arrived in Johannesburg, says, "I have myself lived for 23 years in the neighbourhood of Chinese coolies in Singapore, Penang, and the Malay Peninsula. During that time I have learnt to respect them for their sobriety, industry, and thrift, and should be sorry to see any prejudice created against them in South Africa by exaggerated statements as to the nature of heri-heri."

THE WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GENERAL KELLER KILLED AT HAICHENG.

LONDON, 2nd August.

There has been more fighting, the Japanese western columns having come in contact with the Russian force strongly posted at Haicheng, last stronghold before Liaoyang. General Keller was killed. The first Russian army corps is on its way to Vladivostok.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

INTERNATIONAL LAWLESSNESS.

LONDON, 31st July.

The American Government has issued a semi-official statement declaring that regardless of the rules propounded by Russia respecting the sinking of neutrals, America holds that it is opposed to all modern principles of international law.

The Russian Press is adopting a strong attitude in regard to sinking of neutrals with contraband, and maintains that the sinking of the *Knight Commander* was entirely justified on account of the impossibility of taking her into port.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The seventy-eighth report of the court of directors, to be presented at the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 20th August, is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1904.

The net profits for that period, including \$1,417,368.08, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$3,520,374.81.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$7,000,000.

They also recommend writing off bank premises amount the sum of \$200,000.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration, to directors there remains for appropriation \$2,895,374.81, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share, which at 4/6 will absorb \$338,333.33.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1/9 15-16, the rate of the day, amounts to \$779,487.17.

The balance \$1,492,554.31 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. C. Michelau, Hon. C. W. Dickson and Mr. C. A. Tomes having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. A. Haupt, Hon. W. J. Gresson and Hon. R. Shawan have been invited to fill the vacancies; these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood, the latter acting for Hon. C. S. Sharp, who is absent from the Colony.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 2nd August.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SPOURIOUS COIN.
 Mr. Joe Joe Bhoy, a Hollywood Road storekeeper, charged a woman with uttering a spurious dollar. He said that the defendant came to his shop and asked for a tin of condensed milk, paying for it with the bad dollar. A police inspector arrested her, and found five unopened tins of condensed milk in her house; and she had three dollars' worth of small coin by her, when she uttered the dollar. Defendant admitted tendering the dollar, but she denied knowledge of it being bad. The case was remanded.

A FAMILY DISPUTE.
 The keeper of the Criterion Hotel was charged with cutting and wounding a relation of his wife, a man employed at the Naval Yard Extension. Mr. Golding prosecuted. It was said that the defendant, since his marriage, had been behaving in a disorderly manner. He stabbed complainant in the cheek. The case was remanded.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

The protest of the Humanitarian League against flogging in the Navy has been echoed in the House of Commons, where Mr. MacNeill has asked the Secretary to the Admiralty a question as to the size and weight of the canes used for corporal punishment.

In a printed reply, Mr. Protynman says that the canes are about three feet in length, half an inch in thickness, and two ounces in weight. Official papers are kept at the dockyards, the officials purchasing them locally.

A DAY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

At this time of the year one sees the New Territory at its best. The mountains are green to their crests and the valleys are smiling with crops, ranging in colour from green to yellow. A curious thing to observe is the way in which the work of husbandry goes on; within the same acre of land one can see ploughing, reaping and threshing proceeding simultaneously, while in contiguous plots the delicate young paddy is just showing above ground, the half-grown crop is waving lustily, and the fully ripened grain hangs heavily waiting for the sickle. Everybody is busy planting or garnering, and the yoked oxen have to work from dawn till sunset. The Chinese, by the way, apparently do not agree with the injunction against muzzling the ox that treadeth on the corn, for every daunt animal to be seen is furnished with a muzzle that effectually prevents it from snatching a chance mouthful of the luscious young growth. Bank Holiday undoubtedly was not an idea day for travelling about the country. All the mountain tops were capped with rain-clouds which every now and then swept across the plains and broke in a deluge on the already flooded fields. But there was compensation for any discomfort that had to be endured in the beautiful effects of the mist when the sun would break through and his reflection be cast back in broad rainbows. At this season, after the rains have come, the whole of the low-lying country is flooded, and the farm people, mostly women, work among the rice half way to the knees in mud. The paths which twist and turn among the paddy fields and serve as public highways are for the most part laid with slabs of stone, but there are places where this top dressing is dispensed with and the path narrows down until it is sometimes less than a foot wide. A wrong step one way or the other and the pedestrian finds himself encased in a mud covering far above the boot-tops. Even in broad daylight such things will happen, but should he have the misfortune to be caught out after dark then he can depend upon arriving at his destination much in need of a bath and a change of clothing.

Our company was the victim of such a mischance on Bank Holiday. We started off to see a new part of the country that we had never visited before, having as our guide, philosopher and friend a New Territorian who developed walking ability to the extent of something approaching six miles an hour when once we got fairly started on the journey. We saw the country all right, but by the time we had satisfied our curiosity it was getting dusk and there was a return journey of more than six miles in front of us over such delectable paths as are described above. If there is one peculiarity about the people in the New Territory it is that they wish as much as possible to "rag" the fellows who come out from Hongkong. In this instance the New Territorian certainly had the best of it. There is a savvy about New Territorians that beats everything. The New Territorian in a soft and Sam Slick voice will ask you to go as far as the next village which, he avows, is not more than six or eight miles distant; but when once you start to walk the road you find that the six miles multiplies into twelve and the road gets worse as it goes along.

On this particular night after we left on our return journey the stars were shining but feebly. We had to trust mostly to our homing instinct to find our way home. Even our guide, long-legged though he was, and conversant with geographical matters, was not able to set us on our feet.

We set out on our way with light heads and wet feet. Darkness descended like a cloud before we had got half way. I forgot to mention that on the way across we had had a river to wade. On the outward route the stream looked so formidable that the whole of us, with the exception of the hardened New Territory man, stripped, waded across and donned our clothes on the other side.

But coming back in the dark things were very much changed. Our long-legged friend delighted in taking us by all the by-paths. If there was a bridge to cross he was sure to take us by a ferry, across which we had to wade, and if there was a ferry he inevitably took us by the deepest crossing possible to choose. Except a few ditches there was only one considerable river to get over on the way there. This was not a very bad obstacle on the journey towards Hongkong, but on the way back to the Sam Chun River its horrors seemed to have increased.

What was before a three-foot stream was swollen to the extent of sixty or eighty feet. Our guide who, as I mentioned, was a long and hardy New Territorian, took particular delight in leading us over all the worst roads, and when it came to crossing the stream he chose as a crossing place one of the deepest parts that it was possible to choose. There was only one saving circumstance, which was that on our arrival at the stream we were all so much covered with mud that we were glad to wade across without stripping, so that we could wash away some of the mud with which our nether limbs were encased. It was no use swearing at our guide, because he was case-hardened to swearing, and he admitted with a laugh that he had set himself out to "roast" the "tender-feet" from Hongkong. Personally, I was so sore in my bones as the result of my ramble through the New Territory that I was glad when I arrived home to get to bed, which I have not left since.

DR. DILLON ON RUSSIA
AND CHINA.

"Russia's relations with China might be likened to those of the box constrictor and a defenceless human being. And among much else they prove two very important things: that her aim is expansion at any price, even at the cost of sharing the spoil with others, and that her love of peace is but dust to be thrown in the eyes of other Powers in order to keep them from discerning her true policy. The 'yellowskins' were first terrified by the spectres of imaginary dangers conjured up by the Muscovite representative at Peking, and then insured against them at the cost of their independence. The integrity of the Empire was bartered for the mere promise of a mess of pottage. The Manchu Dynasty was dolefully pitted against the Chinese people, receiving a renewed lease of life and a full license for misrule on the sole condition that its misgovernment should devolve into Russia's hands. In plain English, the Russian Government would allow the hundreds of millions of Chinese to be ground to powder by the Manchus, if the latter effectually hindered foreign enterprise from raising the moral and intellectual level of the masses until they were demoralised enough to fall an easy prey to the 'protectors.' Ethics have no more to do with politics than perfumes with trigonometry. 'Have I lied to the English?'—the late Foreign Minister, Muraviev, once replied to a diplomatic friend who was criticising the way in which Port Arthur was seized—'Perhaps, but I have something to show for it. I have taken Port Arthur.' Besides, what great idea has ever been realised without a compromise? What great truth expressed without the alloy of falsehood? Technical frontiers Russia would agree to respect, were it only because to violate them would be to tempt covetous and predatory Powers to do likewise, whereas her game was to refuse to do so for the present in order to seize the whole in the future. And what more can a great nation do than respect her neighbours' frontiers?"

"The Chinese Government believed Russia's warnings against England, Japan and the States, and trusted her promises. And not without reason. For they thought her more Asiatic than European, and more sincere than sophisticated. Was it not the maritime and trading nations who under the lead of England, France, and the United States, had rudely awakened China from her sleep of ages? Was it not they who had sent missionaries and traders to make trouble, and then despatched soldiers and battleships to make war? But Russia had done none of these things. She was not a maritime nor yet a mercantile Empire, neither did she export troublesome missionaries. She honoured Confucius and Buddha, and eagerly desired the friendship of her Chinese followers and a fulcrum in the Celestial Empire, so as to be the better able to defend them against the covetous sea Powers. Hence the Dowager Empress struck a bargain without hesitation. Whoever else might hesitate, she would not waver. For even if she had sensed danger, it was only danger to the nation, not to the dynasty which was her chief care."

"Many cool-headed Chinese politicians also felt that Russia was a friend, and this conviction took firm hold of them. Even after the gory days of Mukden and Shengsheng they still believed and trembled. True, they said, Russia had punished aggression terribly, and the slaughter broke the record, but after all she had been provoked, and cruelty is a privilege of Asiatic Powers. China-men can make allowances for cruelty. But when Russia's friendship for China had changed into hunger for Manchuria and thirst for the Pacific, the scales fell from Ah Sin's eyes and he turned for protection to the Jap."

"The web of lies woven over China is one of the masterpieces of modern diplomatic skill. And yet like the highest epic poetry it had no one author; it was the anonymous work of a whole school. From China's fears and Russia's threats and promises was first evolved a secret treaty known as the Cassini Convention. In virtue of it Russia undertook to stand by China, shielding her from the machinations of the wicked Sea Powers, and also against domestic enemies. In this and all subsequent secret treaties, Russia sought to obtain the right of 'protecting' Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet; the use of the Chinese ports Arthur, Kiao Chow and Tientsin in winter and their temporary sequestration in war-time."

"The great railway was to run through Peking to Kiao Chow, and Russia having thus got hold of the head of the Chinese dragon, the members could always be moved without a hitch. Peking was to be dealt with as Toheran had been. The Chinese Bank would place the finances of the country in the hands of the Russian Minister at St. Petersburg; mining and railway concessions would render Russia the arbiter of the economic resources of the Empire to the exclusion of foreign 'competition, and the ruler of China would become a mere caretaker of the Tsar, who might thus govern China on the cheap and obtain over and above the title of Imperial Peace Maker."

"How fortunate it is that the political domain lies so far beyond the sphere of humdrum ethics! Otherwise Russia would have been satisfied with convincing China that her aims were those of a disinterested friend, without going the length of affirming that England and Japan were hatching a plot to attack the Celestial Empire and cut it up. That deliberate and groundless statement was the argument used, and used with success, to induce China to lease Port Arthur to Russia. The fact is undoubted, and it is well known to our Government. A further very interesting proof of it, however, is to be found in the secret telegrams forwarded by Li Hung Chang to the Tsung Li

Yamen in the year 1896. They tend to show, among other things, that every Russian representative who seeks to acquire position or power must favour the policy of aggrandisement, and that no Minister, however powerful, can for long oppose the strong current set in that direction. He must either swim with the stream or be swept away."

"The secrecy of Russia's dealings is such that her right hand does not always know what her left hand is doing. This was the case in 1896 when she was at one and the same time negotiating a secret treaty through Count Cassini, in Peking, and another secret treaty which would annul the first through the Foreign Minister, Lobanoff Rostoffsky, in St. Petersburg. Count Cassini, moving every lever in the Chinese capital, was deliberately kept in the dark as to what was being done by his own chief in the Russian capital. And it was in the course of these negotiations in Moscow that His Majesty the Tsar is alleged to have warned Li Hung Chang against British and Japanese aggression in China. The untutored 'yellowskins' were unsuspecting and confident, but their Russian protectors, exercising vigilance on their behalf, sensed danger from the East and the West, and told the Chinese to be on their guard. The text of Li Hung Chang's secret telegrams on the whole subject is interesting."

"First of all, Count Cassini informed his Government that on May 1st, 1896, he had a long conversation with the Tsung Li Yamen on the subject of the projected railway through Manchuria, in the course of which he proved to the Chinese officials the need of connecting it with Russia's great trunk line. Thereupon, however, they undertook to build it themselves. To this the Count energetically demurred on grounds which they sought to refute, but he finally gave them to understand that unless they consented to allow the line to be financed and built by Russia, the Tsar's Government would make common cause with Japan, and that then the last state of China would be very much worse than the first. After much heated discussion and emphatic language, Count Cassini induced them to promise that China would on no account allow the line to be financed or constructed by any foreign company."

CIPHERED DESPATCH FROM LI HUNG CHANG TO THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

"April 21st (Old style). 'I received a visit from the Russian Finance Minister, Witte, who developed his views on the subject of the Manchurian railway and the route which, in his opinion, had better be chosen on the score of cheapness and expediency. Once built, he said, it would lessen the danger to be apprehended from Japan, but China ought not to be charged with its construction, because it would take her fully ten years. I objected that if the choice of a company were left to Russia she would construct it herself, and that a precedent would be created for other Powers to follow. He answered that if we dissented China would never make the railway, and that in any case Russia is minded to extend her line to Nipchu, and then to await a favourable moment. But that she could not renew her offer to help China. This view is Witte's, but his ability is made much of by the Tsar. Lobanoff, whom I have met on two occasions, has never broached this subject."

The next telegram is dated three days later, and runs thus:—When an Ambassador has once presented his credentials it is not usual for him to receive a second audience. Yet the Tsar has received me again in his private apartment, my son, Li Ching Feng, being the only other person present. The pretext was His Majesty's wish to take over the presents. And this is what he said: 'Russia owns vast territories which are but thinly populated. Therefore she will not trespass upon a foot of soil which is the property of others. Moreover, the ties which bind her to China are very intimate. Hence her only motive in desiring the junction of the railways through Manchuria is the quick conveyance of troops for the purpose of effectual help to China whenever the latter country is hard set. Consequently, it is not for Russia's advantage alone that the line would serve. On the other hand, China's resources are not sufficient to enable her to build the railway. If she handed over the building concession to the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, safeguarding her right of control by means of suitable stipulations, no difficulties need be anticipated. Such things are done in every country. For these reasons the Tsar requested me to weigh well the proposal, and to adopt practical means to realise them. He added that China could not be sure that England and Japan would not brow beat her very soon, but she could at least enable Russia to come to her assistance. In the execution of my duty I report these words for the information of the Crown."

LI HUNG CHANG TO THE TSUNG LI YAMEN. "April 27th, 1896. (Old style). Lobanoff invited me to dine with him yesterday, and I met Witte there. The building of the railway was put forward by both Ministers as a matter of extreme moment. Witte maintained that it could be constructed in three years. I urged that there were obstacles in the way, but he answered that he would obviate them by putting on extra labour. China, he said, lacks the money to build the Manchurian line, and it would never be even begun if she were charged with the task of making it. It would therefore be better if the Russo-Chinese Bank undertook it. I answered that I would refer the matter to the Crown. Respecting the Tsar's mention of help, Lobanoff told me that he had no instructions from the Crown, but that he would obtain them by the 29th inst. and

resume the conversation then. He thinks that if China solicited the despatch of Russia's troops, it is she (China) who should undertake to provide them with food. If China were in straits Russia should come to her assistance and vice versa. But the cardinal point was that railway connection should be made through Manchuria, and the Convention once ratified, a secret treaty might then be concluded."

LI HUNG CHANG TO THE TSUNG LI YAMEN. "May 2nd, 1896. (Old style).

"Concerning the treaty, there is little in it to which objection could be taken. Russia's motive being a desire to establish friendly relations with China. If we refuse it her dissatisfaction will be deep, and our interests will suffer in consequence. Witte was the only person who witnessed the private negotiations with Lobanoff. He gave me to read the draft of a contract with the Russo-Chinese Company, setting out that the capital must be Russian and Chinese only, the merchants of other countries being eliminated from the list of subscribers. China would receive an annual sum of a quarter of a million dollars whether the enterprise showed a loss or a profit. There would also be paid to her an initial sum of two million dollars. The line would be handed back to her fifty or eighty years after it had been built. The by-laws are to resemble those which govern the commercial lines of other countries. I pleaded the far-reaching importance of the transaction, and added that it could not be settled in a hurry, but that if empowered by the Crown, I could sign the Secret Treaty without delay. With respect to the railway, an official ought to be despatched to Peking to discuss it. The railway contract, which is lengthy, will be sent as soon as it has been translated. Lobanoff told me that no reply would be forwarded to Cassini's telegram. If the present scheme be carried out, Cassini's previous proposals would be set aside. Kindly say nothing to Cassini at present."

Li Hung Chang's secret despatches, of which these extracts form a fair action, throw an interesting light upon Russia's Far Eastern policy and the circuitous ways in which it was carried out. On the one hand, the Foreign Minister was weaving a web around Li Hung Chang in St. Petersburg, while on the other hand the Russian Ambassador was alternately coaxing and menacing the Chinese Foreign Office in Peking, ignorant of the doings of his chief. Two secret treaties were thus being simultaneously negotiated, both ruinous to China, the one pernicious in the positive degree, and the other in the superlative. If Li Hung Chang could be induced to ratify the latter, the efforts of Count Cassini, in favour of the former, might be ignored or disavowed. But the curious point of the matter is that Russia's strongest lever was the fear of Great Britain and Japan with which she successfully inspired China. Her sole object in making the Manchurian railway was to shield China from the infamous designs of the Maritime Powers, and her resolve to build it herself was inspired by the wish to get it done soon enough to counteract the aggressive moves of Japan and Great Britain, who might brew trouble very soon. Li Hung Chang was assured, and so anxious was Russia to discharge this friendly office for China, that unless she were permitted to do so, she threatened to join China's enemy, Japan! We have thus two curious pictures of Moscow in different and indeed contradictory roles: in the one she is making love to the 'yellowskins', revealing to them the wicked machinations of the Maritime Powers, and uttering the words of friendly warning: 'Peoples of the Mongolian race! Preserve your most sacred inheritance from the designs of the white faces!' In the second, which is before our eyes to-day, we behold Christian Russia warning Europe with prophetic voice against the wicked machinations of the 'yellowskins.' At present the 'yellow peril' is said to be threatening the trade, religion and civilisation of the white races. It is doubtless fair to say that Russia's friendship was as sincere and her warnings as well grounded in the one case as in the other. The upshot of these negotiations was the following treaty:

SECRET TREATY DRAFTED BY LOBANOFF ROSTOFFSKY.

I. [To the best of my knowledge the terms of this treaty have never yet been made known to the British public.]

"This Treaty is to come into force whenever in Eastern Asia Japan violates Russian, Chinese or Korean territory. It is stipulated that in this event the two contracting Powers shall immediately send all their sea and land forces then available to the front, give mutual aid to each other, and likewise assist each other to the best of their ability, in providing ammunition and war stores."

II. "Having once allied their forces to withstand the common foe, neither China nor Russia shall make peace with the enemy without having first consulted with their ally."

III. "All Chinese ports shall be thrown open to Russian warships and all the local officials shall render them assistance in supplying their needs, if in the course of the campaign any far-reaching event shall seem to call for these measures."

IV. "China consents to the building of a railway line on the frontier to join with Vladivostok, in order to allow Russia to despatch troops rapidly against the enemy, and to convey war supplies."

BEWARE OF THE PARTY offering imitations of Macniven & Cameron's Pens "They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen." Sold at all Stationers. MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD., Waverley Works, Edinburgh.

This connecting line, however, shall not be used as a pretext for the expropriation of Chinese territory, nor shall China's sovereign rights be in any way encroached upon. With the building of the railway China may charge the Russo-Chinese Bank, and to save time the Agreement shall be drafted by the Bank and the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg."

"The railway mentioned in Article IV. shall be at the disposal of Russia for the conveyance of troops, ammunition and war stores in order effectually to oppose the enemy, as laid down in Article I. With the exception of the usual delays in transit no other delays shall be made in transporting the soldiers and the war material."

VI. "When the agreement provided for by Article IV. shall have been ratified, this treaty shall be deemed to have come into force, and shall continue binding for the space of fifteen years. The two high contracting Powers shall deliberate on the subject six months before the Treaty expires, and may, if they think fit, agree to prolong it."

It is interesting and instructive to note that as the Catholic Church has ever been identified with the majority of its members, heads being counted only, and not, as Theodore of Mopsuest suggested, weighed, so 'Russia' is always represented by the most pushing of her statesmen, diplomats, generals or unofficial subjects whose aim is the extension of her frontier or the increase of her influence. Thus when Prince Lobanoff Rostoffsky was planning a European coalition to checkmate Great Britain, he was the leader and the spokesman of the Tsardom. When Count Muraviev was deluding our Government with the hope of concluding a Convention, while in reality he was planning the seizure of Port Arthur and Tientsin, he was 'Russia.' Later on when Count Lamsdorff was making his voice heard in favour of a more moderate and peaceful attitude towards China, Japan and Great Britain, the substance of power passed from his hands into those of General Kuropatkin, the Minister of War. For this warrior, whose reputation is said to be built mainly upon his relations with Skobelev, was for many years the advocate of a forward policy of such an aggressive character that had it been pursued by any Power but Russia it would have long since culminated in war. It was he, for instance, who insisted on the seizure of Port Arthur against the advice of the majority of the Ministers whom His Majesty consulted, and it was his pleading which was finally successful. Thus the views of the other official representatives of the Empire, some of whom were men of insight and experience, seemed but as dust in the balance when weighed against the opinion of the man who was bent on helping his Master who rules over one-sixth of the earth to govern one-fifth. For several years General Kuropatkin, playing the part of 'Russia,' sowed, and it now seems as if Fate had destined him to reap the whirlwind. While his star was yet in the ascendant, he noted, without alarm or misgiving, the symptoms of the storm which the Boxers were preparing. Indeed, Catholic missionaries, who are well informed, assert that the Muscovite authorities were well aware of the troubles brewing in China, and watchful subjects of the Dowager Empress of the Celestial Kingdom aver that Buddhist priests who owed allegiance to the Tsar went about from place to place fomenting the discontent and inflaming the passions of the people. For at first the movement was believed to be directed solely against the Maritime Powers. Hence Russia being the friend might play the profitable role of onlooker. It was she who had warned the unsophisticated Chinese against the secret schemes of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, and it was from her troops that the Manchu Dynasty and the Chinese people would eventually expect and receive timely succour. But when it turned out that the Boxers were making no invidious distinctions between Muscovy and the Maritime Powers, 'Russia' was seized with a veritable panic."

General Kuropatkin, whose notions of China and the Chinese were clear and unobscured by a knowledge of confusing facts, elaborated a scheme of policy towards that country which was fully accepted and partly carried out by his Majesty the Tsar. He was wont to assure his friends that the periodic popular movements against foreigners there might be applied to troublesome symptoms in the arm of a human being arising from the presence of a splinter in the brain. Remove the splinter and the jerky movements in the arm will forthwith cease. Now the Manchu Dynasty, he would add, is the splinter, and if Russia once seizes that, the administrative machine will work smoothly, responding to the slightest touch of the St. Petersburg Government. And the practical corollary which the General drew from this theory was that Peking must be taken and the Emperor and Empress seized. This was the 'splinter theory' to which he won over the Foreign Minister Muraviev, and the Tsar, with the result that Russian troops were despatched to co-operate with those of the other Powers against Taku and Peking. If the wily Dowager Empress and the weak-willed Bogdykhan had not prudently quitted the capital in time, the course of their lives, as well as that of Chinese history, would have run very differently. But when the Russians' forces reached their destination, the 'splinter' had worked its way to a distant part of the body politic and was beyond the reach of the Muscovite surgeon."

Baffled in her attempts to get hold of the heads of the Manchu Dynasty, Russia reverted to her traditional policy of friendship for China. She withdrew her Embassy to Tientsin, in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Court, urged the other Powers to follow her example, protested her affection for China, and solemnly declared

BATHING PARTIES

Offer Splendid Materials for Picture Making. Take a KODAK with you. KODAKS from \$5.00 to \$100.00.

LONG, HING & CO.,

PHOTO GOODS DEALERS,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Chee).

Hongkong, 16th July, 1904.

NERNST

NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
EDM. JOHANNSEN OR SIEMSEN & CO.

55a

that she neither needed nor coveted any territory there, and by way of proving her disinterestedness promised to evacuate Manchuria. These tranquillising assurances were repeated after the Anglo-German Agreement was concluded on the 16th October, 1900.

One of the lessons which this seemingly wavering policy teaches—the only lesson which concerns diplomacy at present—is that whatever else might change, the fundamental policy of 'Russia' was immutable. By hook or by crook she would become the heirress of the sick man of China. Peaceful means would indeed be persisted in so long as they bade fair to be effective; but if their force were weakened by events, then violence would be resorted to without hesitation. It may be that other Powers would act in precisely the same way as 'Russia'; it may even be that enlightened patriotism would do likewise all the world over. That is an irrelevant matter. The significant fact is that 'Russia' must pursue a policy of expansion in virtue of the sum total of her internal conditions, and that she is represented at a given moment by the man or men who are most effectually contributing to the realisation of that policy. And as that attitude is hardly consistent with the mood required for an all-round settlement with Great Britain, which precludes aggrandisement, it is highly doubtful whether an Anglo-Russian Convention can be concluded until Russia's political mission has undergone something more than a temporary 'modification.'—Extracted from the *Contemporary Review*.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS TRADE IN 1903.

The Board of Trade has received from the Colonial Secretary at Singapore a copy of a report on trade in the Straits Settlements, compiled by the Registrar of Imports and Exports, from which the following particulars have been extracted:—

The imports of merchandise into the Colony in 1903 were valued at 337,736,000 dollars, an increase over the preceding year of more than 81 per cent; the value of the exports was 275,210,000 dollars, a decrease of about 3 per cent.

From the United Kingdom goods were received to the value of 34,400,000 dollars, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 dollars; from the Continent of Europe 18,750,000 dollars, an increase of 3,300,000 dollars; and from the United States of America about 2,200,000 dollars, an increase of 600,000 dollars.

Large quantities of Italian felt hats used by coolies are coming in to the detriment of British imports. Although American imports of drills show some advance the progress is slow and unimportant.

Tramway materials from the Continent were brought in by the Singapore Electric Tramway Company, chiefly consisting of rails, the switches and crossings being of British production.

The Telephone Company at Singapore import largely from Belgian ports. Low quantities of Belgian bar iron are on the increase, the process of "puddling" being, it is said, omitted in the manufacture.

SHIPPING NOTES.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer *Namsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 30th July, and may be expected here on the 15th August.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Baltic* left Moji for this port on the 2nd August, and is expected here on the 6th August.

WEATHER AT SEA.

Arrivals report fresh E. ly gale to the west; moderate S.E. wind to the north; light S.E. ly breeze and showers to the south; and moderate to fresh S.E. ly wind to the east.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Foyle* arrived from Kutchinotzu yesterday with 6,000 tons of coal for the M. B. K.

The *Sunglanyang*, from Manila yesterday, brought 350 tons of hemp.

The *Tak Sang* arrived from Bangkok yesterday with 1,800 tons of rice.

The 4-masted barque *Sobota*, from New York, brought 82,920 cases of oil for the Standard Oil Co. She was 120 days on the passage—not at all a bad run.

The *Yuen Sang* brought 700 tons of coal from Manila.

The *Oscar II.* from Moji, brought 4,000 tons of coal for the M. B. K.

The American steamer *Magellanes*, from Manila, brought 500 tons of timber for Messrs. George & Co. Before the American occupation she was a Spaniard vessel.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 11.42 a.m. The barometer has risen slightly in the Philippines and the more southern Loochoos and has fallen at all other stations, but more particularly in Japan.

The typhoon is still eastward of the Loochoo Islands and is moving northwards.

Gradients are slight on the China Coast and over the China Sea. Moderate S.E. winds will prevail over the Formosa Channel, and over the northern part of the China Sea, S. and S.W. winds over the more southern part.

Forecast:—Moderate S.E. winds, overcast, rain.

TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"YEBISU"

THE FAMOUS BEER OF JAPAN.

THIS IS A

PURE
PLEASING
POPULAR
PALATABLE
PRODUCTION

\$16.00 PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS.

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SKIN AND BLOOD
PURIFICATION

Cuticura Soap, Ointment
and Resolvent

Cleanse the Skin, Scalp
and Blood

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Hu-
mours with Loss of Hair

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings and inflammations. Thousands of tired, fretted mothers, of skin-tortured and disfigured babies, of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost miraculous cures by the Cuticura remedies when the best medical skill had failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional—complete and perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, dry without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. More great cures of simple, scurfy and hereditary humours are daily made by Cuticura remedies than by all other blood and skin remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap are sold throughout the world. Dealers in Cuticura Soap and Ointment are:—London, Messrs. J. & A. S. Taylor & Co., 15, Abchurch Lane; New York, Messrs. J. & A. S. Taylor & Co., 15, Broadway; San Francisco, Messrs. J. & A. S. Taylor & Co., 15, Market Street; Hongkong, Messrs. J. & A. S. Taylor & Co., 15, Queen's Road Central.

DR. NEWELL WILSON, DR. WILLIAM DANIEL

DENTISTS.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

31 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(First Floor Watkin's Building)

Hongkong 18th, February, 1904.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until otherwise notified. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telephone Address: P. H. C. 5th Ed. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NO. 8, UPPER WEST TERRACE. Immediate possession. Apply to—
L. K. F. National Bank of China Ltd. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1904. [1893]

THE HONGKONG GYMNASIA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the above Club will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., weather permitting.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1904. [1894]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

IM hiesigen Handelsregister ist heute in Abtheilung A unter No. 5 die Firma EBERHARD A. ROESE (Hauptniederlage: 新昌洋行) und als deren alleiniger Inhaber der Kaufmann EBERHARD ALEXIS ROESE in Swatow eingetragen worden.
Swatow, den 27. Juli 1904.
1895 KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE 1898.

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT RICHARD MATTHEWS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 24 and 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, England, have on the 4th day of June, 1904, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:—

"The Prince of Wales' feathers in a Crown, with the word 'Carleton' on a scroll across the feathers, and with the words 'Richd. Matthews & Co.' above the feathers, and the words 'Trade Mark' below."

In the name of RICHARD MATTHEWS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 24 and 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, England, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicants in respect of Wines and Spirits in Class 43.

A Facsimile of such TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 2nd day of August, 1904.
(Sd.) GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON, Nos. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on behalf of the Applicants. 1896

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer "YING KING" Captain Page, will make an EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO on every SUNDAY, leaving the Company's Wharf at the end of Wing Lok Street, at 8.30 a.m., and returning from Macao at 8 p.m. In Macao the steamer berths at the Perseverance's Wharf.

1st Class, Single Ticket—\$2. In Cabin \$3.00. Return Ticket—\$3. In Cabin \$5.00. Tiffin and Dinner may be had on board at \$1 each meal.
YUK ON & CO., LD. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1904. [1897]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship "YUENSANG." Captain T. M. Meyrick, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m. This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1904. [1891]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "LAISANG." Captain E. J. Tadd, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1904. [1892]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT). Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo through rates to the Brazils, to South Africa, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, Venice and Adriatic Ports).

THE Company's Steamship "NIPPON." Captain Mistrorigo, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Principals Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1904. [3]

ENTERTAINMENT

THE GREAT SENSATION AND ATTRACTION IN THE EAST

NEVER SEEN IN HONGKONG BEFORE.

SIMONS'

GRAND PANOPTIUM, MUSEUM, DIORAMA, CYCLOPAMA AND WAX-WORKS EXHIBITION.

Des Vaux Road, opposite Central Market.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!!

EVERY EVENING FROM 6 TO 11 P.M.

COME AND SEE

This unique and interesting Exhibition.

THE PANOPTIUM.

A GRAND MARVELLOUS MAGNIFICENT AND EXTRAORDINARY SHOW.

ALL LIFE SIZE AND MOVING WAX FIGURES.

Made by the cleverest and best artists of Europe.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1904. [1890]

THE JAPAN LAUNDRY COMPANY.

REORGANISATION.

THE above Company have already won great admiration from all their customers, the work being excellently done. A New Scheme has recently been introduced, and the work is done quickly and satisfactorily. Excellent laundrymen have just arrived from Japan. Charges moderate. Special attention is directed to washing and ironing. Orders will be executed promptly. Head Office, No. 23, Canal Road, branch Office, No. 201, Mongkok Street.

L. NAKAGAKI, Manager. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1904. [1798]

ROYAL AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

PRODUCE the Highest Class AERATED WATERS in the Far East on account of their High Class Machinery and also of the superior ingredients they use in the manufacture of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all under strict supervision of Europeans only.

Representative of Messrs. BRATBY and HINGLIFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our factory recently in the course of a tour amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly surprised at the compactness of our factory and also the methodical way in which everything pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters was carried out. He also expressed himself strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our whole establishment, which he assured us was equal to any he had yet visited and superior to a great many. He also reported that the quality of our goods was of a first-class nature, and they showed that scrupulous care was exercised in the course of their manufacture.

Order Books and Price List. Please apply to FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point. Tel. 367. Depot, Ice House Street. Tel. 374. F. P. DANENBERG, General Manager. Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [132]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Sundays excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods. Wm. PARLANE, Manager. Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. [75]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 4th August, 1904, at 11.30 a.m., at No. 9, PRINCE'S HILL, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and RATTAN MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD VERMANTEL with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, MARBLE-TOP TABLES and WASHSTANDS, VIENNA CHAIRS, CARPETS and RUGS, COOKING STOVES and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 30th July, 1904. [1886]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST, 1904, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of Crown Land at Ho Ma Tin, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of State	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot No. 1417	180 220 3/4	337	470	75,000 0/2 21,924

INTIMATIONS

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG and WELL-EDUCATED PORTUGUESE with 9 years' experience in Book Keeping and General Office Work, desires position. Apply to—
"LABOUR," Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 29th July, 1904. [1845]

LESSONS IN FRENCH. NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. R. Care of Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [1297]

AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, having a spare time, would be pleased to take charge of a set of books. Considerable experience in formulating systems of subsidiary accounting. Able to demonstrate the position of a firm in the most concise manner. Entangled accounts straightened out. Accounts Supervised. Moderate Remuneration. Apply to—
"ACCOUNTS," Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 16th July, 1904. [1732]

FOR SALE. TEAKWOOD STEAM LAUNCH in Good Working Order and condition. Length 36 feet. Breadth 7 feet. Depth 3 feet 6 inches. Engines, Compound Outboard Condensing. Price \$3,250. Apply to—
X. Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 31st May, 1904. [1574]

SPONGES!! SPONGES!! JUST Unpacked, a Varied Assortment of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES of different sizes and prices. Quality as regards durability will speak for itself. Inspection earnestly solicited. H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Agular Street, 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 1st August, 1904. [1874]

EDUCATION.

UNDER the best conditions of Climate and Environment in the Far East.

MODERN SCHOOL.

Yokohama, Japan.

FOR EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS ONLY. Finely situated on the famous Bluff, water and the Electric Light laid on. Exceptional facilities for boarding pupils. Every opportunity for physical and mental development.

Reference is permitted to H.E. Sir Claude MacDonald, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, and to His Honour J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Commissioner at Wei-Hai-Wei.

AUTUMN TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12TH. For Illustrated Prospectus, &c., apply to—
BRUCE MITFORD, L.C.P., F.R.G.S., Headmaster. Hongkong, 30th July, 1904. [1862]

QUAN WAH & CO. GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS. EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS. Sole Agents of QUAN TAT & CO., Lime Manufacturers. All descriptions of GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT. Dealers in PRICES & Estimates on Application. No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [17]

AMOI ENGINEERING CO., LD. AMOI

CALL FLAG E.

REPAIR WORK to Steamers and Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron. Moderate charges. Work solicited. J. D. EDWARDS, Manager. Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. [150]

TONG CHONG WO & CO.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Manufacturers of Hand-made Pars HAVANA CIGARS and CIGARETTES They are made of best Havana leaves and possess a mild and choice flavour. Inspection courteously invited. Hongkong, 26th May, 1904. [133]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. MRS. GILLANDERS "GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [78]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD, and "TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road. EXCELLENT Table, Every home comfort. Well furnished rooms facing the harbour. For terms, apply to—
Mrs. G. SACHSE, "St. George's House." Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [70]

"TANG YUEN." BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation. Apply—
MANAGERESS, Macdonald Road or FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [71]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board. Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill. Hongkong, 1st January, 1902.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 16th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th AUGUST, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, T. AICNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 26th July, 1904. [1820]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST next, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1904. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 30th July, 1904. [1859]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 6th to the 20th day of AUGUST next (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be effected. By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 30th July, 1904. [1858]

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, the 22nd AUGUST, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1904. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd AUGUST, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary. Hongkong, 30th July, 1904. [1860]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE of 30,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 EACH.

PURSUANT to Resolution of the General Managers of A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, hereby invite applications from the Shareholders of the Company for the issue of 30,000 new shares of \$10 each at a Premium of 10 per cent. or \$11 a share. Each Registered Shareholder on the 28th day of September, 1904, applying for the New Issue will be entitled to one share for every two shares registered in his name. Shares not applied for by those entitled to apply will be dealt with by the General Managers in accordance with Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Applications for Shares in the New Issue will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the 28th September, 1904, to the 30th September, 1904, both days inclusive, and the whole amount of \$11 per share will be payable on application. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th September, 1904, to the 30th October, 1904, both days inclusive.

The present paid-up Capital of the Company is \$600,000, divided into 60,000 shares of \$10 each, and the New Issue is required to increase the Capital of the Company to \$900,000 divided into 90,000 shares of \$10 each.

The whole of the premium received from the New Issue will be placed to the Credit of the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The New Issue will rank for Dividend for the three months ending 31st December, 1904, payable in May, 1905.

Forms of application for the New Issue can be obtained at the Company's Office in Alexander Buildings or at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong, Shanghai, and London.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1904. [1546]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and in further notice, to book cargo and issue Bills of Lading to SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY from SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT CO.'S OCEAN S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO. For Further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Charter Road. A. S. MIHARA, Manager. Hongkong, 20th May, 1904. [1299]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

I HAVE To-day commenced Business as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT under the style of EBERHARD A. ROESE. Swatow, 1st August, 1904. [1875]

MR. S. A. KADAR is no longer in our employment, and he is not authorised to collect on our behalf any outstanding accounts due to us, and we will not be Responsible for any of his future dealings. N. F. CASSIMALLY & CO. Hongkong, 31st July, 1904. [1878]

BANKS

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Sh. Tael 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.
Branches: Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtau (Kiautschou).

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. M. M. ROESCHL & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHER BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT: DIETICHON DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. H. FIGGE, Manager. Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [25]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1895.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Peking, Penang, Singapore, Tientsin.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH. Advances made on approved securities. Bill Discounted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS At 2% per annum on Current Account daily balances. 3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months 4% " " " 6 " " " 12 " " " " H. C. MARSHALL, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 17th May, 1904. [23]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP... " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNPAID... " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND... " 9,320,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanchang, Peking.

LONDON BANKERS. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum " " " 6 " " " 3 " " " 12 " " " " TARO HODSUMI, Manager. Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [27]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 324,874

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: CREASY EWENS, Esq., Kwan Fong Kue, Esq., J. Pocke, Esq., G. C. Moxon, Esq., Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLATTAIN.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed.....5%
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1904. [12]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [20]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE.....\$1,000,000
SILVER RESERVE... 6,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.—Chairman, H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman, E. Goetz, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq., Hon. W. J. Gresson, Esq., H. W. Slade, Esq., A. Haupt, Esq., H. K. Shaw, Esq., H. Schubar, Esq., E. S. Wheeler, Esq., E. Shellin, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER: Shanghai—H. M. BRVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance. On FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 21st July, 1904. [19]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED.....1,125,000
PAID-UP.....562,500
RESERVE FUND.....80,000

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits—For 12 months.....4% " " " 6 " " " 3 " " " 12 " " " " EVAN ORMISTON, Manager. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [92]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.) AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Yen 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD (facing Duddell Street). BRANCHES:—AMOI, KOBE, TAINAN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On current account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum " " " 6 " " " 4 " " " 3 " " " " S. SHIGEMURA, Manager. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [1165]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, Gold \$7,992,173.87—about £1,640,000. Capital and Surplus authorized, Gold \$10,000,000—£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK. LONDON OFFICE: THE SHARDLOUGH HOUSE, E.C.

Branches at SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, MEXICO, MANILA, Cebu, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, and Agents all over the World.

London and Continental Bankers:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED, CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDNER BANK, COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, &c.

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